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## 8 LIST OF ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

### 8.1 List of Acronyms

B.P.....	Before Present
BA .....	biological assessment
BMPs.....	best management practices
c. ....	circa
CCC.....	Civilian Conservation Corps
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
cfs .....	cubic feet per second
CHU .....	critical habitat unit
CO .....	carbon monoxide
Corps .....	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
dB .....	decibels
dbh.....	diameter at breast height
DNR .....	Department of Natural Resources
DO .....	dissolved oxygen
EC.....	Engineering Circular
Ecology.....	Washington Department of Ecology
EFH .....	essential fish habitat
EIS .....	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA .....	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERS .....	Ecosystem Restoration Study
ESA .....	Endangered Species Act
ESU .....	evolutionarily significant unit
FEMA.....	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFGs.....	functional feeding groups
GIS .....	geographic information system
HBC.....	Hudson's Bay Company
HHD .....	Howard Hanson Dam
HPA.....	Hydraulic Project Approval
JARPA.....	Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application
LFA .....	low-flow augmentation
LWD.....	large woody debris
M&I.....	municipal & industrial
MLLW.....	mean lower low water
NAA .....	nonattainment area
NAAQS .....	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA .....	National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA.....	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS .....	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO2 .....	nitrogen dioxide
NOx .....	nitrogen oxides
NRCS .....	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRDA.....	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRHP .....	National Register of Historic Places
NWP .....	Nationwide Permit
O3 .....	ozone
PA.....	Programmatic Agreement
Pb.....	lead
PCBs.....	polychlorinated biphenyls
PDD .....	Palmer Diversion Dam
PFMC .....	Pacific Fishery Management Council
PHS .....	Priority Habitats and Species
PM 2.5 .....	particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter
PM10 .....	particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter
ppm.....	parts per million
PQI .....	pool quality index
PSD .....	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RCW.....	Revised Code of Washington
RM.....	river mile
RNA .....	Regional Needs Assessment
RP/EIS .....	Restoration Plan/Environmental Impact Statement
SASSI.....	Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory
SEPA .....	State Environmental Policy Act
SHPO.....	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP .....	State Implementation Plan
SO2.....	sulfur dioxide
SPF .....	standard project flood
SR .....	state route
SWM .....	Surface Water Management
ug/m3.....	micrograms per cubic meter
USC .....	U.S. Code
USFS .....	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS .....	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS.....	U.S. Geological Survey
VOCs .....	volatile organic compounds
WAC .....	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW .....	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRDA.....	Water Resource Development Act

## 8.2 Glossary

Alluvium - Sediments deposited by a river anywhere along its course; also called alluvial deposits.

Anadromous – Going upstream, or upriver to spawn; typically refers to fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon and steelhead are examples.

Aquatic biota – Organisms that are living or growing in, on, or near water; having a water habitat.

Aquifer – A geologic formation that supplies groundwater to wells and springs.

Biological Diversity – The variety and abundance of species, their genetic composition and genetic differences, and the communities, ecosystems, and landscapes in which they occur. The term also refers to ecological structures, functions, and processes at all of these levels. Biological diversity occurs at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global.

Breccia – Rock consisting of sharp-cornered bits cemented together by sand, clay, or lime.

Cairns – Piles of stones usually found on mountain slopes, peaks and ridges and intentionally formed by humans. Cairns may be interpreted variably as spirit questing locations, burials, or trail or resource markers.

Conifer – Any of an order of cone-bearing trees and shrubs, such as the pine, spruce, fir, and cedar.

Cost Effective – A plan is considered cost effective if it provides a given, desirable level of output at the least financial and National Economic Development cost. Cost effectiveness analysis is performed to ensure that the least-cost solution is identified for each level of environmental output.

Deciduous – Falling off at a certain season or stage of growth, including the shedding of leaves annually.

Deltaic Sediments – Sediments deposited at the mouth of a river as it flows into a standing body of water; also known as a delta.

Ecosystem – The dynamic and interrelating complex of plant and animal communities and their associated non-living environment. Ecosystems occur at spatial scales that range from local through regional to global.

Ethnographic – The description of cultural and ethnic groups.

Fecal Coliform – A type of bacteria found in the gut of mammals that is used as an indicator of sewage pollution.

Flora – All the plants of a place or a period of time.

Fauna – All the animals of a place or a period of time.

Glaciolacustrine sediments – Material ranging from fine clay to sand derived from glaciers and deposited in glacial lakes by water originating mainly from melting ice.

Habitat – The place occupied by an organism, population or community. It is the physical part of the community structure in which an organism finds its home, and includes the sum total of all the environmental conditions present in the specific place occupied by an organism. Often a habitat is defined to include a whole community of organisms.

Holocene – A subdivision of the Quaternary Period between approximately 10,000 years ago and the present, sometimes used to designate the period since the last major episode of glaciation.

Levee – An embankment to confine or control water, especially one built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow of lowlands; a dike.

LWD – Large, woody debris. A term used to describe logs, tree boles, rootwads, and limbs that are in, or near a stream channel.

Macroinvertebrate – An animal that does not have a backbone and is large enough to be seen with the unaided eye.

Mitigation – Mitigation consists of those measures taken to avoid, minimize or compensate for adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are authorized by Congress or approved by the Headquarters – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or Major Subordinate Commands to compensate for ecological resources unavoidably affected by a Corps project or activity.

Niche – The particular role of an organism in its total environment.

Non-point source – A diffuse source of sediment or pollution that originates from many undefinable point sources.

Protection – Measures undertaken to protect and preserve elements of an ecosystem's structure and functions against future degradation. In some instances it is appropriate to include protection measures as part of Corps ecosystem restoration initiatives. Such measures are most appropriate if they require Corps engineering expertise to accomplish them. Protection measures can also be undertaken as part of natural resources management and environmental dredging studies.

Restoration – Measures undertaken to return a degraded ecosystem's functions and values, including its hydrology, plant and animal communities, and/or portions thereof, to a less degraded ecological condition. The goal of restoration is to return the environmental study area to as near a natural condition as is justified and technically feasible.

Restoration Measure – One or more features or activities, at a geographic site, that is intended to cause a desirable change in an ecological resource and results in a positive environmental output. Many restoration measures are combinations of several features and activities.

Revetment – A facing of stone, cement, or other material to protect an embankment; a retaining wall.

Riparian – Pertaining to anything connected with or immediately adjacent to the banks of a stream or other body of water.

Riparian vegetation - Vegetation along the side of a stream.

Taxa – The scientific classifications or categories into which plants and animals are naturally grouped.

Topography – The relative positions and elevations of the natural or man-made features of an area that describe the configuration of its surface.

Tuffs – Porous rocks formed from volcanic ash, dust, etc.

Watershed –A drainage area or basin in which all land and water areas drain or flow toward a central collector such as a stream, river, or lake at a lower elevation.